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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Employment and Training
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Highlights

Again The "R" Word

Whether or not the nation is currently in recession is anybody's guess. Only after two consecutive quarters of negative real GNP growth are recorded can the National Bureau of Economic Research officially make a call. Meanwhile, the monthly indicators are certainly pointing in that direction. Consumer confidence fell sharply in August, and business echoed the sentiment by paring back capital spending plans for the balance of the year. Second quarter real GNP was revised downward to an anemic 0.4 percent, signaling an economy barely afloat well before the Mid-East crisis hit. Soaring oil prices are now driving up inflation and, in turn, threatening to curb consumer spending precisely as the critical holiday buying season approaches. Half the nation's top economists surveyed in the latest month by Blue Chip Economic Indicators expect a recession to begin some-

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time before the end of the year, an abrupt turnabout from several months ago when the consensus was little more than a continued slowdown into 1991.

Clearly, the state has also peaked. Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment growth eased from a 7 percent annual rate of increase in the first quarter to 2.2 percent in the second quarter and then to 1.4 percent in July-August. The year-to-year spread, while narrowed, continues to track significantly above the prior-year month. However, a sizable portion of that 12-month margin simply reflects takeoff from an extraordinarily high base coming into the year and unusually mild weather in the first quarter. Much of the subsequent gain has been little more than seasonal.

On the plus side, Washington has some built-in stabilizers. For one, the huge commercial order backlog of The Boeing Company together with recent go-ahead on the new generation 777 promises continued high production and employment levels in the aerospace industry over the balance of this decade. Secondly, foreign export demand is destined to be buoyed over the next several years by vast amounts of needed capital investment in plant and equipment among emerging economies in both Asia and eastern Europe. The state's military installations are expected to be net gainers as a result of closures of facilities elsewhere in the nation. And services and trade will proceed to build on the greatly elevated base established over the past seven years and the continued net-migration flow into the Pacific Northwest.

That is not to say that the state can avoid a recession. Only that the impact when and if it comes would be somewhat mitigated. The state suffered longer and harder than the nation as a whole in the downturns of 1969-70 and 1981-82. In both cases, all of manufacturing was similarly affected. Currently, the Northeast and parts of the South and Central areas are mired in recession. The fact that Washington State and much of the Far West continues to fly in the face of that trend attests to structural diversity of the western economies.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's economy in August shifted higher as outdoor activity mounted. Jobs in agriculture and forest products, construction, and tourism-recreation all moved up over the month toward their late-summer seasonal highs. The net effect was to draw down area joblessness to the low for the year. Reopening of schools will undoubtedly drop the rate further in September before wintertime weather socks in the fourth quarter.

August unemployment measured 4.6 percent of the workforce, down from 5.1 percent in July and 5.9 percent a year before. It was the second month since briefly in 1966 that the state registered lower than the national average. At that time, the difference was only one-tenth of one percent; the current spread is almost a full percentage point. Seasonal factors will usurp that margin over the balance of the year. However, the average for 1990, even with slower expected job growth hereon out, will tally lower than any year since 1968.

Only fourteen states in August had unemployment rates running lower than the prior year. Of that number, Washington had the third largest economy and the second highest nonfarm employment growth. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the nation's jobless rate began inching up beginning in July. The latest projections out of the state Office of the Forecast Council peg the national unemployment rate at 5.5 percent overall for 1990 compared to 5.3 percent in 1989. In contrast, Washington's rate is forecast to drop from 6.2 percent to 5.4 percent on average for the year.

Resident Civilian Labor Force

Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Aug 1990 *Preliminary*	Jul 1990 *Revised*	Aug 1989
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,527,000	2,549,200	2,487,400
Employment	2,410,800	2,419,600	2,340,900
Unemployment	116,200	129,600	146,500
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	5.1%	5.9%
National Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.5%	5.1%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Sources: Employment Security Department; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Total nonfarm payrolls heightened by 12,000 workers in the latest month. Manufacturing accounted for 3,600 of the total solely on the strength of the seasonal uptick in food processing (+3,300). The rest of manufacturing was basically flat. Collaterally, near equal increments took place in construction (+3,600), trade (+3,300), and services (+3,600) as each moved to their respective summertime highs. Fallout from the Goodwill Games served to keep up activity at hotels and eating and drinking establishments.

Fairly typical drawdown, however, took place in government. Further layoffs of non-teaching staff at public schools pulled 7,100 out of local public education. These staff, consisting of janitors, cafeteria workers, maintenance personnel, and clerical support, will be rehired again in September with startup of the new academic year. Meanwhile, another 1,000 temporary census workers were released in August, essentially completing the phase-out of 5,000 in the federal sector since June.

Goods-Production Shows Seasonal Spark

Except for seasonal factors, Washington's goods-producing industries showed no change. Payrolls in lumber and wood products held steady over the month at 41,400. Aircraft manufacturing inched up by 100. Similar modest increments of 100 each in fabricated metals, industrial machinery, and textiles and apparel were nearly perfectly offset by losses in paper and allied products, chemicals, and other transportation equipment. On balance, the swing in food processing was solely responsible for the month-to-month gain in basic manufacturing.

Likewise, construction moved with the weather. Homebuilding was off from the pace of a year ago but nonresidential building and special trade contractors more than made up the difference. The net result brought total construction payrolls up over the month by an amount greater than posted in August 1989. Hence, even on a seasonally adjusted basis, the building trades industry gathered strength. Some of the emerging uptick among special trade contractors, including

painters, electricians, plasterers, roofers, and carpenters, undoubtedly reflects higher remodeling and renovation activity as baseline housing costs have mounted.

Services And Trade Move With The Tide

August is the peak month of summertime spending for amusement and recreation. Tourism shifts into high gear. Vacation volume builds. Opening Goodwill Games and major national conventions in late July may have diffused the impact but expansion at area eating and drinking establishments, hotels and motels, and parks and recreation facilities over the month looked fairly typical. For those still at work, business services mounted by 900; health services also moved upward by 900, mostly for special clinics and outpatient services. On balance, trade and services added 6,900 workers in August, representing close to 60 percent of the total monthly job gain.

Year-Over-Year Comparisons Narrow

Over the past 12 months, Washington's economy has added 85,700 workers to the state job rolls. The year-to-year spread has narrowed from 113,600 in the first quarter to 99,600 in April-to-June. However, the August-to-August relative increase of 4.1 percent still stacks up favorably against the state's long-term 2.6 percent average over the past 10 years and the national total currently running 1.8 percent above a year ago.

Manufacturing trailed the year-earlier month by 2,000 workers or 0.5 percent in August. Most of that shortfall centered in aircraft (-1,900) and lumber and wood products (-1,300). The rest of manufacturing was actually up by 1,200. Much like the nation as a whole, it is non-manufacturing which has moved to the forefront and now sets the pace. Construction measured 12,200 or 10 percent above August 1989. Services and trade were higher by 27,400 and 28,000, respectively.

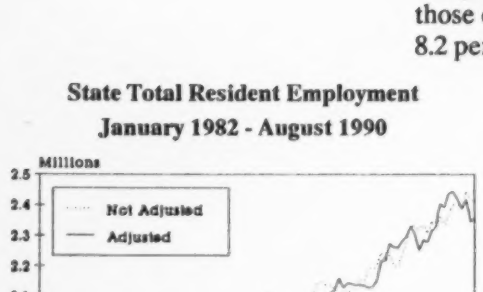
AREA TRENDS

Down With Unemployment

For the most part, all areas of Washington pushed unemployment lower in August. Joblessness in the metropolitan areas fell half a percentage point over the month from 4.7 percent to 4.2 percent of the civilian workforce. As usual, the Seattle PMSA registered the lowest rate at 3.4 percent. Tacoma stood at 4.5 percent; Spokane at 4.8 percent. All were down from the prior month and significantly below the prior year. Only the Tri-Cities and Yakima were higher than the 5.0 percent level normally associated with a "full employment" economy. But Yakima was down two full percentage points from August 1989. And the Tri-Cities hovered at the lowest for the month since 1979.

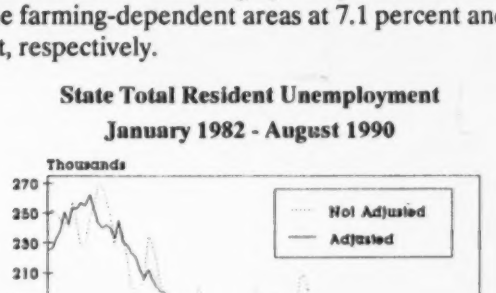
Following typical seasonal pattern, both the agricultural and timber-dependent economies improved. Overall unemployment in eastern Washington dropped from 7.2 percent to 6.6 percent. The comparable figure a year-earlier stood at 8.3 percent. Some of the largest swings occurred in Grant County (from 8.7 percent in July to 6.6 percent in August), Adams County (16.3 percent to 7.7 percent), and Kittitas (7.2 percent to 5.5 percent). Lincoln County registered a low 2.6 percent. Meanwhile, those areas of western Washington revolving predominately around a forest products base averaged 6.9 percent joblessness in August. The month-earlier and year-earlier levels were roughly comparable with those of the farming-dependent areas at 7.1 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively.

State Total Resident Employment
January 1982 - August 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

State Total Resident Unemployment
January 1982 - August 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing's 777 Moves To The Tarmac

United Airlines officially launched Boeing's new generation 777 aircraft with an order for 34 of the wide-body twinjets plus options on another 34 due for delivery beginning in 1995. UAL's buy was coupled with orders for 30 747-400s plus options which combined totalled $22 billion – the biggest commercial order in aviation history. Boeing needed a major leadoff to effectively proceed with the 777 series – its first all-new jetliner in more than a decade. The aircraft will represent Boeing's entry into the fiercely competitive wide-body market currently dominated by McDonnell Douglas and Airbus Industrie. Employment on just the 777 portion of the sale translates into 8,000 to 10,000 new jobs.

Yakima Down Udder

Darigold has selected Sunnyside for a new $22 million milk processing plant. Yakima County in recent years has become a major force in the state's dairy industry, long dominated by areas of northwestern Washington. In the past five years, the county's milk production has increased 76 percent to an estimated 564 million pounds this year. By 1992, production is expected to reach 800 million pounds. Good climate and abundant inexpensive farmland are cited as the principal draws. Plant construction should begin in November with initial employment of 40 spawning 200 additional jobs among dairy services, equipment repair, and milk suppliers.

Color Puget Sound Navy

If the Navy's proposed base-closing plan is adopted, Washington stands to gain handsomely. Secretary of Defense Cheney has recommended basing a second nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in Puget Sound and converting the Whidbey Island Naval Station into a patrol plane base. The move represents the shift of personnel and equipment resulting from the shutdown of five naval bases in the San Francisco area to locations elsewhere on the west coast.

Closure of the Alameda Naval Station would transfer nuclear-powered aircraft carriers to both San Diego and

Everett. The carrier Nimitz, temporarily assigned to the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard until the homeport at Everett officially opens in 1992, would remain in Bremerton. An appropriation of $110 million for construction of permanent berthing space and housing would be required; the net increase would be 3,200 military personnel. Closure of Moffett Field near San Jose would transfer 5 aircraft patrol squadrons to Whidbey Island resulting in a net gain of 700 military and 480 civilian personnel. Action is required of the Pentagon and the Congress.

Spotted Owl Begins To Land

In the first major effect of the spotted owl timber restriction, the state Public Lands Commissioner pulled back 389 logging operations in the state of Washington. About three-quarters of the impact centered in the Olympic Peninsula. Grounds for the action have arisen out of the requirement to protect habitat of the spotted owl following recent designation as an endangered species. The combination of shutdowns and postponements represents approximately 10 percent of DNR's current processing.

To provide emergency assistance, the state has released $9.4 million in state and federal funds to communities and workers impacted by the federal timber harvest reductions. The emphasis is to be focused on mill retooling and job creation in wood products in order to minimize the overall loss. Half the allocation is targeted for dislocated workers. Another $1.1 million is earmarked for economic development assistance. And $1.2 million goes for direct family assistance and access to basic health care. Further federal aid is being sought despite resistance by the Bush Administration.

No More Doo Dah

Sale and closure of the Longacres Race Track – Washington's largest parimutuel betting facility – could mean loss of $4 million in state revenues according to the State Racing Commission. Peak employment numbered 600 to 700 workers. The Boeing Company purchased the property for an estimated $94 million as site for a major new office complex. The action follows a

string of recent acquisitions by Boeing to add space and additional capacity to meet burgeoning operations.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Oil Takes Its Toll

As if anybody needed to be told, the rapid escalation of oil prices is extracting a heavy toll on the nation's economy. Consumer prices swelled 0.8 percent in August, double the July rate, as the leading edge of the oil price shock worked its way through basic goods and services. The sharp uptick in petroleum-based energy prices accounted for 40 percent of the month-to-month price advance. Even more disturbing, however, was the fact that the "core inflation rate" (which excludes food and energy) also picked up sharply by 0.4 percent. The August rise was the biggest since the January cold snap, and more is expected as the higher oil prices move progressively through the economy.

Dumping Durable Goods

Another bleak statistic for August was the drop in durable goods orders. Orders to factories for big-ticket items plunged 0.8 percent over the month despite a 12.4 percent jump in defense purchasing. The pattern throughout much of this year has been jagged, rising and then falling repeatedly each month, and leaving orders only 1.1 percent above the level a year ago. August orders for transportation equipment rose 1.3 percent; primary metals dropped 1.7 percent; and capital goods aside from military equipment tumbled 11.2 percent after rising 10.1 percent in July.

Don't Plan On A Spending Blitz

Moreover, spending for capital goods is not looked to pickup anytime soon. Bruised by weakening consumer demand and deteriorating profits, U.S. businesses have pared back their capital spending plans for the balance of the year. Responding to the July-August survey, corporate leaders indicated a 5.4 percent increase in plant and equipment outlays this year. The projection was down from 6.8 percent in the April-May survey and 8.1

percent forecast coming into 1990. A capital spending boom fueled much of the economy over the past two years, rising 11 percent in both 1988 and 1989. The cooling will put a further crimp in the economic growth rate and directly impact machinery and instruments manufacturers.

Even The Tea Leaves Point Downward

The government's index of leading indicators, designed to foreshadow economic trends, plunged 1.2 percent in August – the sharpest since the 1987 stock market crash. Most notable were the declines in consumer confidence and stock market prices. But other negative components were broadly-based, giving further evidence of a weakening economy. Seven of the eleven components fell over the month; the remaining four showed little change.

Consumer Price Index

(All items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Aug 90 131.6	Jul 90 130.4	Aug 89 124.6	Jul 90 0.9	Aug 89 5.6
Seattle†	Jan-Jun 1990 124.2	Jan-Jun 1989 116.7		Jan-Jun 1989 6.4	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

(In Thousands) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	Aug 1990 (Prel)	Jul 1990 (Rev)	Aug 1989 (Rev)	Jul 1989 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Jul 1990 to Aug 1990	Numeric Change: Aug 1989 to Aug 1990
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	2,151.4	2,139.4	2,065.7	2,053.7	12.0	85.7
MANUFACTURING	369.4	365.8	371.4	367.7	3.6	-2.0
Durable Goods	259.8	259.7	263.0	262.6	0.1	-3.2
Lumber & Wood Products	41.4	41.4	42.7	42.8	0.0	-1.3
Furniture & Fixtures	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.9	0.1	0.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	-0.1	-0.1
Primary Metals	13.0	13.0	13.6	13.7	0.0	-0.6
Aluminum	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.4	0.0	-0.3
Fabricated Metals	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.2	0.1	0.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.4	0.1	0.4
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.7	0.0	0.3
Transportation Equipment	127.9	128.0	130.3	129.7	-0.1	-2.4
Aircraft and Parts	113.1	113.0	115.0	114.2	0.1	-1.9
Instruments & Related	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.2	0.0	-0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	109.6	106.1	108.4	105.1	3.5	1.2
Food & Kindred Products	39.0	35.7	38.8	35.5	3.3	0.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	14.8	11.8	15.2	12.3	3.0	-0.4
Textiles, Apparel, & Leather	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.0	0.1	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products	18.8	18.9	18.8	19.0	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	22.4	22.3	22.0	21.9	0.1	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.2	13.3	12.5	12.3	-0.1	0.7
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.4	0.2	0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.4
CONSTRUCTION	129.0	125.4	116.8	113.9	3.6	12.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMM,. & UTIL.	114.7	113.6	110.5	110.1	1.1	4.2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	540.0	536.7	512.0	505.9	3.3	28.0
Wholesale Trade	133.4	133.4[2]	126.8	126.1	0.0	6.6
Retail Trade	406.6	403.3	385.2	379.8	3.3	21.4
General Merchandise	38.9	38.3	37.9	37.0	0.6	1.0
Food Stores	68.4	68.3	62.6[2]	61.4[2]	0.1	5.8
Eating & Drinking	150.4	148.6	140.9	139.2	1.8	9.5
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	118.6	118.1	114.4	113.7	0.5	4.2
Finance	53.4	53.3	51.8	51.4	0.1	1.6
SERVICES	506.9	503.3	479.5	477.9	3.6	27.4
Hotels & Lodging	28.1	27.7	26.5	26.1	0.4	1.6
Business Services	84.0	83.1	78.9	78.3	0.9	5.1
Health Services	151.7	150.8	142.0	141.8	0.9	9.7
Hospitals	50.0	49.7	46.9[2]	46.7	0.3	3.1
GOVERNMENT	368.7	372.4	357.4	360.8	-3.7	11.3
Federal	73.4	74.4	72.8	72.5	-1.0	0.6
State	104.2	101.6	98.2	96.2	2.6	6.0
State Education	45.2	45.2	43.6	43.5	0.0	1.6
Local	191.1	196.4	186.4	192.1	-5.3	4.7
Local Education	85.4	92.5	82.3	88.8	-7.1	3.1
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.8	1.3	8.0	-0.8	-1.3

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 10/2/90
Benchmark: 1989

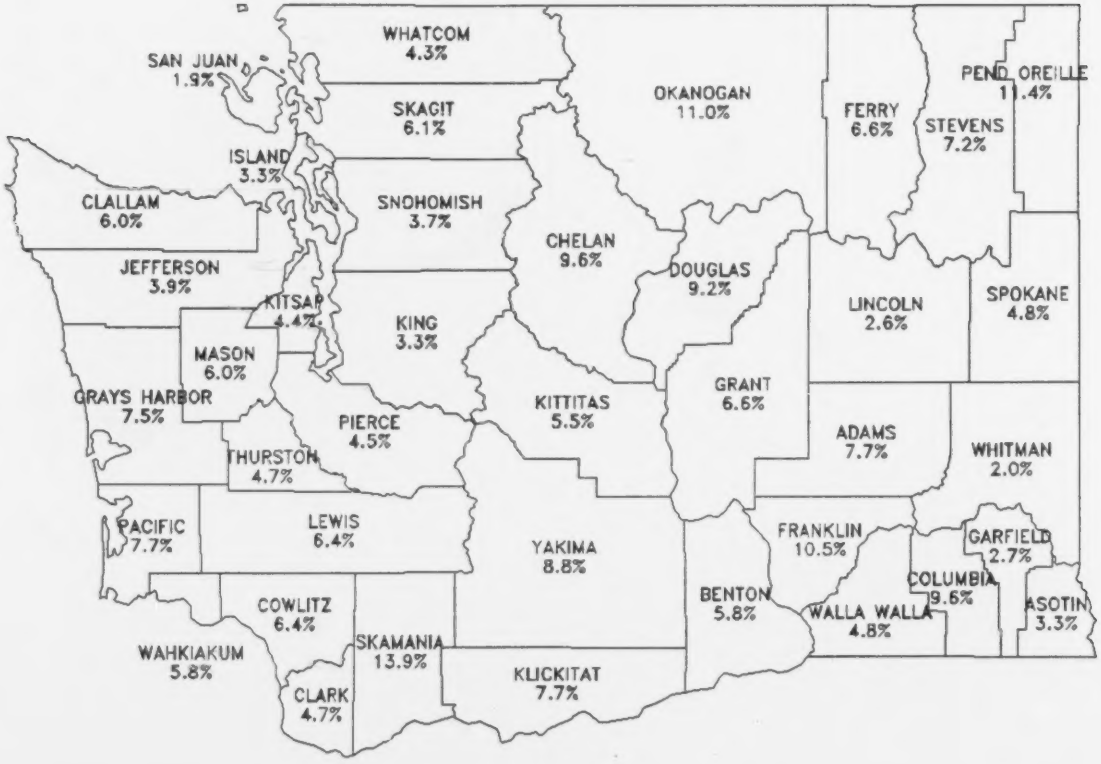
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	August 1990 Preliminary†				July 1990 Revised†				August 1989 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,527,000	2,410,800	116,200	4.6	2,549,200	2,419,600	129,600	5.1	2,487,400	2,340,900	146,500	5.9
Bellingham MSA	67,800	64,900	2,900	4.3	68,800	65,300	3,500	5.1	66,700	62,800	3,900	5.8
Bremerton MSA	81,500	77,900	3,600	4.4	82,700	78,700	4,100	4.8	80,400	76,100	4,300	5.3
Olympia MSA	83,500	79,600	3,900	4.7	84,500	80,100	4,400	5.2	80,300	75,600	4,700	5.9
Seattle PMSA	1,135,900	1,097,100	38,800	3.4	1,136,900	1,094,400	42,500	3.7	1,117,900	1,068,400	49,500	4.4
King County‡	896,800	866,800	30,000	3.3	897,500	864,700	32,800	3.7	883,700	844,200	39,500	4.5
Snohomish County‡	239,100	230,300	8,800	3.7	239,400	229,700	9,700	4.1	234,300	224,300	10,000	4.3
Spokane MSA	167,800	159,800	8,000	4.8	169,700	160,300	9,400	5.5	170,800	160,400	10,400	6.1
Tacoma PMSA	259,800	248,000	11,800	4.5	261,200	247,900	13,300	5.1	251,500	235,700	15,800	6.3
Tri-Cities MSA	76,200	71,000	5,200	6.8	77,400	71,300	6,100	7.9	73,000	66,800	6,200	8.5
Benton County‡	59,000	55,600	3,400	5.8	59,500	55,800	3,700	6.2	56,500	52,300	4,200	7.4
Franklin County‡	17,200	15,400	1,800	10.5	17,900	15,500	2,400	13.4	16,600	14,500	2,100	12.7
Vancouver PMSA	128,300	122,300	6,000	4.7	128,700	121,700	7,000	5.4	126,800	119,100	7,700	6.1
Yakima MSA	104,800	95,600	9,200	8.8	107,100	97,200	9,900	9.2	102,500	91,400	11,100	10.8
Adams	7,240	6,680	560	7.7	7,740	6,480	1,260	16.3	7,320	6,670	650	8.9
Asotin	9,590	9,270	320	3.3	9,600	9,230	370	3.9	9,420	8,990	430	4.6
Clallam	24,860	23,370	1,490	6.0	25,120	23,570	1,550	6.2	25,690	23,730	1,960	7.6
Columbia	1,560	1,410	150	9.6	2,080	1,920	160	7.7	1,730	1,530	200	11.6
Cowlitz	39,310	36,780	2,530	6.4	39,770	37,010	2,760	6.9	38,390	35,330	3,060	8.0
Ferry	3,310	3,090	220	6.6	3,330	3,060	270	8.1	3,380	3,040	340	10.1
Garfield	1,110	1,080	30	2.7	1,130	1,100	30	2.7	1,130	1,110	20	1.8
Grant	27,920	26,070	1,850	6.6	28,460	25,970	2,490	8.7	28,270	25,240	3,030	10.7
Grays Harbor	27,840	25,740	2,100	7.5	27,930	25,720	2,210	7.9	27,260	24,710	2,550	9.4
Island	22,790	22,040	750	3.3	22,630	21,790	840	3.7	22,120	21,110	1,010	4.6
Jefferson	9,510	9,140	370	3.9	9,550	9,150	400	4.2	9,300	8,870	430	4.6
Kittitas	12,340	11,660	680	5.5	12,240	11,360	880	7.2	11,650	10,870	780	6.7
Klickitat	8,710	8,040	670	7.7	9,010	8,240	770	8.5	8,750	7,710	1,040	11.9
Lewis	26,340	24,660	1,680	6.4	26,370	24,500	1,870	7.1	26,290	24,400	1,890	7.2
Lincoln	4,550	4,430	120	2.6	4,640	4,480	160	3.4	4,760	4,580	180	3.8
Mason	14,020	13,180	840	6.0	14,150	13,210	940	6.6	13,560	12,570	990	7.3
Okanogan	17,080	15,200	1,880	11.0	18,270	16,600	1,670	9.1	16,330	14,240	2,090	12.8
Pacific	7,840	7,240	600	7.7	8,220	7,640	580	7.1	7,880	7,190	690	8.8
Pend Oreille	3,250	2,880	370	11.4	3,370	2,920	450	13.4	4,280	3,870	410	9.6
San Juan	7,340	7,200	140	1.9	7,460	7,320	140	1.9	6,940	6,790	150	2.2
Skagit	42,180	39,610	2,570	6.1	43,490	40,900	2,590	6.0	40,610	37,880	2,730	6.7
Skamania	2,090	1,800	290	13.9	2,110	1,820	290	13.7	2,250	1,900	350	15.6
Stevens	12,490	11,590	900	7.2	12,700	11,650	1,050	8.3	12,530	11,560	970	7.7
Wahkiakum	1,390	1,310	80	5.8	1,420	1,320	100	7.0	1,530	1,440	90	5.9
Walla Walla	24,730	23,550	1,180	4.8	25,460	24,180	1,280	5.0	24,590	23,300	1,290	5.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	43,340	39,230	4,110	9.5	47,400	43,650	3,750	7.9	42,630	37,490	5,140	12.1
Chelan County‡	28,780	26,010	2,770	9.6	31,620	28,940	2,680	8.5	28,430	24,860	3,570	12.6
Douglas County‡	14,560	13,220	1,340	9.2	15,780	14,710	1,070	6.8	14,210	12,640	1,570	11.0
Whitman	18,880	18,510	370	2.0	18,220	17,770	450	2.5	18,790	18,280	510	2.7

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology. Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

AUGUST 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

STATE OF WASHINGTON = 4.6%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary August Production Workers & Nonsuspervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Aug 90	Jul 90	Aug 89	Aug 90	Jul 90	Aug 89	Aug 90	Jul 90	Aug 89
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[1]	218,716	$514.00	$521.49	$499.32	40.0	39.9	40.3	$12.85	$13.07	$12.39
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,444	$466.32	$462.00	$436.92	40.2	40.0	38.7	$11.60	$11.55	$11.29
Primary Metal Industries	10,441	$558.91	$568.71	$517.04	42.6	42.6	41.1	$13.12	$13.35	$12.58
Fabricated Metal Products	10,119	$502.60	$510.88	$486.39	41.4	41.2	40.6	$12.14	$12.40	$11.98
Machinery	20,055	$419.71	$419.39	$389.26	38.4	38.3	39.2	$10.93	$10.95	$9.93
Food and Kindred Products	28,549	$375.89	$381.76	$362.03	38.2	37.1	37.4	$9.84	$10.29	$9.68
Chemical and Allied Products	4,659	$654.53	$684.13	$644.27	41.4	43.0	41.7	$15.81	$15.91	$15.45
Transportation Equipment	57,956	$655.20	$654.27	$643.70	42.0	41.7	43.7	$15.60	$15.69	$14.73
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	98,511	$636.71	$636.27	$645.74	37.3	37.1	38.3	$17.07	$17.15	$16.86
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	480,490	$283.35	$287.91	$267.49	30.9	31.5	30.5	$9.17	$9.14	$8.77

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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